### Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF DESIGNATION and Evening—Exhi ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-60 Acceptages AMERICAN—8—Grand Inchess AMERICAN S. Grand Duchess.
BIJOU THEATRE-8.20 Brown's in Town.
BROADWAY THEATRE-8.15. The Three Dragoons.
CASINO S. A Dangerous Maid.
DALY'S THEATRE-3. Lecture. "Into Morocco"—7:45—
The Great Ruby.
EDEN MUSICE—Wax Works. Grand Concert and Cine mategraph.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20-Lord and Lady Aley.
FIETH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15-Magde.
POURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—S-A Romance

Athlons.
GARRICK THEATRE—S:15—The Christian.
GARRICK THEATRE—S:10—Zazz.
GRAND OPERA MOUSD—S—At The French Ball.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—S:15—Catastine.
HERALD SQUAME THEATRE—S:15—By the Sad Sca.
Waves. IRVING PLACE THEATRE S On the Sunnyside.

TH'S Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous performance. TER & BIAL'S -8:15—Vaudeville. CKERPOCKER THEATRE-8:20—The King's Mus-LYCEUM THEATRE \$30 Trelawny of the Wells.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE \$30 Because She Loved Him Sc.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE 2 S:15 A Gold Mine.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE 2 S:15 A Gold Mine.
PASTOPRS 12:30 to 11 Continuous Performance.
SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE 2 S The Female Students.
WALLACK'S S:30 At the White Horse Tavers.

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Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price, T. G. SELLEW, No. 111 Fulton St

Carl H. Schultz's Double-Carlsbad is preferred scount or uniform composition, great efforverselle at som from bacteria. Carl H. Schultz, 430 to 441 lst A

# New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Rebels in Luzon are weakening. and Aguinaldo is reported to be ready to make terms with Americans, — A motion for a parliamentary inquiry into the conduct of the war was passed in the Spanish Senate. — The French Government's Trial Revision bill was discussed in the Senate. — The German Foreign Office has informed the Washington authorities that American fruit in bond have authorities that American fruit in bond may pass through Germany. — It is reported that both French Gulana and Brazil are hurrying troops to Counani, where the conflict between French and Brazilian Commissioners took place, — A bill to compel English railways to use the American system of automatic car-couplings was introduced in the House of Commons. — Rebels in Nicaragua were defeated, and General Reyes will surrender, thus ending the insurrec-

CONGRESS.-Both branches in session. Senate: The compromise Army Reorganization bill was passed by a vote of 55 to 13 after several amendments had been made; the Sundry Civil Apprepriation bill was considered at a night session. — House: The Military and Fortification Appropriation bills were passed.

Fortification Appropriation bills were passed.

DOMESTIC—The Army Beef Court of Inquiry resumed its sessions in Washington, and examined a number of enlisted men, all of whom testified that they had been made sick by the meat. — A conference on the Police bills was held in Albany by the Governor and a committee of the New-York County Republican Committee. — A bill was introduced at Albany to incorporate the Civil Service Reform Association of New-York City. — The Fail River mill-owners promined to restore wages to the rate paid before the reduction of January 3. 1898. — Buffalo's street railways are about to be sold to a syndicate of New-York and Philadelphia capitalists. — The trial of Senator Quay upon charges growing out of misuse of public funds on deposit, was postponed until April 10; the effect of this on his chances for reelection was much discussed. — The Regular Republicans in the Delaware Legislature election was much discussed. — The Regular Republicans in the Delaware Legislature tried a new candidate, but did not draw from the votes for Addicks or Senator Gray.

higher. —— The Coroner's jury in the Adams poisoning case brought in a verdict that Mrs Adams died from a dose of cyanide of mercury Adams died from a dose of cyanide of mercury administered by Harry Cornish, who received it from Roland B. Molineux: Molineux was arrested. — Mr. Kipling's condition throughout the day remained the same as on Sunday. — Captain Morris, of Company K. 5th Regiment, was elected colonel of the command. — The White Star Line announced a reduction in rates for first and zecond class passage. — The death of Congressman Denis M. Hurley, representing the Ild District, was announced. — A naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was opened in Sanda-st., Brooklyn.

THE WEATHER. -Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 51 degrees; lowest, 40 degrees; average, 45% degrees.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune, to-day, consecretary and treasurer of the battery.

tained a story of the 71st N. Y. Vol's at with the aid of a Government subsidy. This Santiago by H. St. John Henly, of that regi-

The Semi-Weekly Tribune in wrappers ready for mailing, 3 cents a copy.

UNSTABLE GOVERNMENTS. The root of all difficulty about the Cuban and Philippine questions is that in existing conditions no government can stand in those islands unless it is aided and upheld by the United States or some other Power. People on both sides are constantly forgetting this, and reasoning as if the only thing requisite was to get somehow manufactured a machine for governing purposes, then to let it take care of itself. In the Philippine Islands there is not the least evidence that Aguinaldo's Tagal machine could get its authority respected on any one of the islands except Luzon, nor that it could establish and maintain order in half of that Island. On the contrary, since the position taken by the Visayans has become known, it seems more than probable that this group would presently establish a species of authority over most of the islands, provided they were left to them-

The Cuban machine has not enough hold upon

would they be so left?

the population to command authority or support beyond the immediate reach of the armed bands which alone created it, and has never been able even to cause them to work in har- to the advantage of the Government to do the some of our soldiers at Santiago or Havana. government of this city it might not be amiss mony. The differences between the many lead- work itself. A private company would not They would doubtless shoet Mr. Cox if he tried for him to include the District-Attorney's office ers and the armies or bands of followers in touch the job without expectation and reason to play the Lafayette and lead a charge on in the scope of his inquiry. different parts of the island have been conspicuous ever since Americans landed at Santingo, and the so-called government has never been able to compose them, to issue any order would be obeyed, to enter into any engagement crnment to lay and perate cables, and that wishes them to submit unresistingly to slaughwith Americans or anybody else, even at Ha to do so will be to become Socialistic. Such ter, but we have not heard of anybody else in Some leader starts up with great popularity, a man may believe to a national postal sys- if they did. such as Gomez now enjoys, and he becomes the tem without being a disciple of Karl Marx. Mr. Cox thinks it awful for General Cuts to tend of a government. From that moment There is, moreover, an especial these in Gov- have killed natives, some of them armed only there begins a strife to undermine his popular- ernment ownership of cables, in that they with bows and arrows. We suppose that is a ity and power, to dislodge him and to set up somebody else, not as a rule in any of these property, but internal stal cor mons, and also not heard that Tennessee chivalry has any obcountries by ballots or other peaceful measures. but by bloody revolutions. There is to this tion in case of war. hour entire lack of evidence that a stable government, capable of exercising power through-

themselves by other Powers. inchesse governments centa not be left to wanted at the earliest possible moment. themselves if American power were withdrawn. Let it be supposed, if anybody pleases, that Great Britain, Germany, France and all the Fowers of Europe would begin with perfectly disinterested and benevolent beling toward shalt not." So do all laws and all manifestation now be in Congress, and the State of Tennessee present aspects of interest. the attempted governments, and would refrain from all interference until it became necessary for the protection of foreign residents and their rights. Such laterference would ob-Aguinaldo has so frequently and glaringly disregarded all the obligations of civilized authorty that he would be confronted with foreign At the first offence a foreign fleet and force repression. would arrive. It would be a waste of time to maintain a government against a strong Euro-

pean Power. Then the United States would be called upon. ers make it impossible to shuffle off the re- til they do thus show themselves it can have sponsibility, and the people of this country no answer for their words but blows. would not permit themselves to be disgraced by such a step. The one necessity is that Ameri- It is not. It is really kind and merciful. Nothuntil a self-sustaining, free and stable govern- It is best for the sinner, as well as for those ment can take charge of things. But who can tell how soon that time will come? It is not in donment of his sins as a prerequisite to parsight yet, at all events, it Caba or in Luzon.

CROKER'S CONFLSSION.

Thus saith Richard ( rower; "We have been accused for the last ten or twelve years of protecting the elevated r droad company against improvements which they have been promising "constantly to make. Now, when we have come out and demanded that they shall obey the laws, they are trying to arouse public sympathy in their policy or resisting the laws." We suspect that when the author of the foregoing remarks saw them in cold print he recognized them as belonging in the category of "things which one would rather have put differently." For, so far from refuting or even denying the accusation that Tammany has been protecting the Manhattan company in wrongdoing for ten or twelve years, Mr. Croker inadvertently admits its truth in the words: "Now, when we have come out and demanded that they shall obey the laws," etc. There has been no doubt about the charge, but it was not expected that an all-sufficient witness would furnish the proof. But since he has done so, the most magnanimous citizen is at liberty to conclude that a protection extending over ten or twelve years was not suddenly withdrawn out of regard for law and the public welfare; especially inasmuch as no other act conveying even a suggestion of repentance has been performed anywhere within the limits of Tammany's jurisdiction.

If Mr. Croker should simultaneously stop police blackmail, order McCartney to clean the streets on penalty of dismissal, publicly tell the District-Attorney that his office was scandalously mismanaged, compel heads of municipal departments to be economical instead of multi-CITY.—Stocks were irregular but generally plying jobs and raising salaries, attack the softconfining his attention to one of the transporta tion companies, serve notice on all of them that their various delinquencies would be tolerated no longer-why, then well, then it would be time, as Holmes said, for everybody to order his ascension robe.

# THE PACI IC CABLE.

The long-mooted scheme of laying a telegraphic cable from California to Hawali has now been brought forward in a particularly practical form. The Senats Committee on Apon amendment providing for the immediate public attention has been directed. propriations has added to the Sundry Civil bill laying of such a cable by the Government, at tains a story of the experiences of the Astor Its own expense and under its own control, the Light Battery at Manila, by T. Bruce Esty, cost not to exceed \$2,500,000 and the work to be done by the Navy Department or under its There have been several proposidirection. The Semi-Weekly Tribune of the 21st con- tions to lay the cable by private enterprise act of Congress, if it become an act, will put them all out of court and give the Government a monopoly of the woole business. Whether this will be the best jossible outcome of the matter may be subject of debate. It rests with the advocates of private enterprise to demon- delay. strate that one of the interested companies can do the work to better advantage than the Government-that is to say, can do it more promptly and more cheaply, and assure to the Government a better service. If such a demonstration is not immediately forthcoming it is to be hoped the amendment will be adopted and acted upon without a day's unnecessary delay.

The private proposels have been that the Government should pay a subsidy of \$100,000 a year for twenty years and have free use of the cable for its own business-a total cost of \$2,000,000, against a possible \$2,500,000 under the Senate proposal. Under private ownership the Government would have free use of the cable without ost of operating it, while under National ownership it will have to assume that cost. Thus far the balance would work. But that is not all. The bulk of the cable's work will unquestionably be of a comselves by other Powers. But how many days | mercial character, and that will be profitable, as the experience of other cable lines shows. It is, indeed, quite safe to assume that the profits of business will more than pay the cost | fashion have shot some of those Cubans whom of original investment. In that case it will be had attempted to rush our lines and had killed able assurance of profit. And if such a com- them or got at the head of a mob organized in

> do so and may as well le so. traverse the high seas which are not national part of his Tennessee chivalry, though we have

> is whether this or that plan will insure the ancestors themselves used to have fights with

the question of construction. The cable is camped in territory where dwelt people who Epiphany and sold for old wire. In the latter

NO TERMS TO FILIPINOS.

"No terms" sounds harsh. So does "Thou tions of authority to lawbreakers. There is nothing more harsh than justice to the unjust, nor than reason to the unreasonable. But law is not designed to please the taste and fancy of the lawless, but to protect the rights but for the presence of American authority. and execute the will of the law-abiding. And eral Gomez not to disband his army and enthe attitude of the law and of its agents toward the lawbreaker cannot be one of compromise. It must be unyielding and inexorable. If not, it commands not respect but contempt. The had no more right to repel attacks from natives were withdrawn. With the best intentions the Government may negotiate with another Gov- in the one place than in the other. They went so-called Cuban government could not get offi- ernment. It can enter into no such relations to Manila to fight Spaniards, just as they went with irresponsible brawlers and felons. Toward to Cuba. And after they had conquered the tion to foreign residents at the different ports. Them it can show no phase but that of stern | Spaniards they occupied the places, preserving

argue whether the Cubans or the Tagals could right in declining to receive or to negotiate with the so-called "envoys" of the Tagal riot- Filipinos tried to kill them, and they struck ers. To have done so would have been to give back. What would Mr. Cox have had them do? legal recognition to lawlessness. In like man- Stand up with folded arms and have their But the United States has neither the right nor | ner the United States authorities at Manila will the duty to protect a government which is not be exactly right in refusing to treat with the capable of performing its obligations toward. Tagal rioters themselves. It is folly and worse civilization. If this country gives freedom to to parley with a mob. The mob knows full the inhabitants of these islands, it is in decency | well the only terms that can be considered in bound to see that they have some chance to retain it. The evident conclusion is that the If Aguinaldo and his fellow-cutthroats and United States cannot with decency withdraw incendiaries and his unhappy dupes want its authority and power until there can be es- terms all they have to do is to submit themtablished not merely; machine called a "gov- selves to the lawful authority of the United ernment," but an organized power capable of States. They know, or at least the leaders of performing international obligations, and pro- them know, that this Nation is not vindictive, teeting life and pro crty, and maintaining or- that it has no idea of persecuting them, and ler throughout the -critory it occupies. The that it would be glad to give them a chance obligations of the United States to other Pow- to show themselves law-abiding men. But un-

Such policy, we have said, may seem harsh. can power and authority shall be maintained ing was ever gained by compromising with sin. whom he injures by his sins, to demand abandon. For the rebel who lays down his arms this Nation is always merciful. To the defiant rebel in arms it is remorseless and unrelenting.

MR. ALDRIDGE AND THE CANALS. In his report upon the operations of the Department of Public Works for the year 1898 ex-Superintendent Aldridge, referring to the charges brought against him, says: "During "the pendency of these charges I simply ask "that fair-minded men suspend judgment," so far as the Investigating Committee's findings and ex-Judge Countryman's review of them permit. It does, however, suggest an in to begin proceedings before the expiration of would be exceedingly unfortunate if the pro-

about the only positive conclusion to which present rates are too high, and that the users

It is certainly not expected that the people relief. will be asked to make another large grant for this purpose next fall, nor even, if that were the programme, could the canals be wisely neglected during the intervening months. Having been "improved" into their present condibe continued, at least so far as to save somemade. For such expenditure as is necessary to more surely for it. prevent serious loss the Legislature must provide, and ought to provide without much longer

# THE REASON FOR IT.

Mr. Nicholas Nichola Cox. of Tennessee, is a cerned. He sheds buckets of tears for Filipinos, during that conflict. "The Spectator" says: but has not a crumb to give to an American soldler. Yesterday, in the House of Representatives, the kind and patriotic Mr. Cox could not understand why we should start out to free | by Cubons and end by shooting Filipinos, and de- Arabic clared: "I will never vote a cent to put a bullet in a gun to shoot down those people over This is a good time for street cleaning, Mr. there who are trying to establish their home McCartney.

a considerable degree of emphasis. We are shooting Filipinos because they have been shoot- | a practical way to "bear" the stock. ing us. We should without doubt in the same of operation and the possible \$500,000 excess | we started out to free, if at the same time they pany can make such profit the Government can the cause of freedom at home. American sol-

in that they are liable to seizure or destruction to shooting a dangerous or even an offensive negro just because he happens not to

But the one thing entirely certain is that such wanted. It is wanted urgently. And it is claimed it as their own. But when these dark-case not Keely's motor will be more discredited. burn cabins and tomahawk the settlers, the set- at the same time with curlosity, not only in tlers arose and killed their assailants, just as church circles, but to a certain degree in those General Otis is killing people who shoot down of the ungodly as well, to whom the mechanihis troops. If they had not Mr. Cox would not cal and automatic features of the experiment

> Mr. Cox must think that the Filipinos were justified in shooting down our soldiers, since he so bitterly resents their having defended themselves. In that case he ought to advise Genccurage him to kill Americans in Cuba, just as he is encouraging Aguinaldo to kill Americans in the Philippines. Certainly our troops have The Government at Washington was exactly ments for permanent government as might be made at a suitable time. While so occupied the throats cut?

### LOWER RATES FOR TELEPHONES.

It can hardly be doubted that a great majority of the users of telephones believe that the charges in this city are excessive. It is a matter of common knowledge that the profits of the parent company, whose main offices are in Boston, have been great for many years, and have now reached totals that are actually predigious. New-Yorkers who pay telephone bills are convinced as a rule that the gains of the local organizations are handsome, and that the management ought to be willing now to grant reductions. The growth of the telephone ousiness on and about Manhattan Island has been remarkable, and there is a general feeling that the companies ought to be satisfied with more moderate rates than those which they are now exacting. It is not only the regular rentals of telephones with which fault is found, but also the condition of things by which the renter of a telephone in the Borough of Manhattan is compelled to pay an extra charge whenever he calls up the renter of a telephone in Brooklyn or in the boroughs of Richmond and Queens. No person deserving attention desires to deprive the owners of the telephone patents and the telephone properties of a proper return on the capital actually invested; but some measure of relief from the present telephone schedules ought to be adopted by the Legislature.

The Marshall-Henry bill, which has been introduced at Albany again this session, appears This is a natural and proper request, and rea- to be discreet and judicious, and its supporters sonable citizens should be willing to grant it declare that they intend to do no injustice to the companies, while they aim to secure some relief for the public. They are not working in favor of an arbitrary rate bill, nor do they wish quiry as to the length of the period during to cut down the profits of the companies to an which judgment should be suspended. It is extent which will bring serious trouble upon three months since Governor Black directed the | the systems now in use; but this bill, while it Attorney-General to present the matter to the fixes raies, provides a simple means of chang-Grand Jury, and no visible progress has yet ing them to higher or lower figures if these been made. It was probably not practicable rates are found on trial to be unjust to the companies or to the public. It is proposed Governor Black's term, and the change of ad- that three State officers shall act as arbitrators, ministration perhaps necessarily prolonged the and that these arbitrators shall investigate the Moreover, Governor Roosevelt found complaints of subscribers if prices are too high some difficulty in securing special counsel to and the complaints of the companies if prices take charge of the case, and we do not know are too low. No investigation expenses are to that time has been wasted since his final se- be paid by the State. This plan requires that lection was made. But though perhaps una- the companies shall have an opportunity to pay voidable, the delay is to be regretted, and it profits of 10 per cent upon the actual investments in addition to the interest upon bonded ecedings should continue to hang fire indefi- indebtedness. Might it not be prudent and wise for the telephone companies to abandon There are other matters relating to the canals opposition to this Marshall-Henry bill lest a which are apparently receiving less attention worse thing should befall them? It is certain and has a record of attending more than any other than they deserve. It has been freely admitted, that no bill which seeks to confiscate property provement was as well managed as the circumskance in carnest, and, instead of an deplorable condition, and that some definite one of the transportation panies, serve notice on all of them that even by those who assert that the work of im- or to take away from the companies an equitaed. Possibly the information essential to a pru- revolutionary than the Marshall-Henry bill, dent decision is being collected, but if so the las announced that it is willing in the public process is apparently a slow one. In the mean | interest to withdraw the measure which it has time, the winter is passing rapidly, the season | been supporting lest the Legislature might deof navigation is at hand, the session is two cline to afford any relief to the public if legismonths old, and little enough time is left for a lation too sweeping and drastic were demandthorough discussion of one of the State's most ed. No convincing arguments have been preimportant interests and problems. To be sure sented by the companies for their hostility to it has been officially reported that to complete a rational adjustment of rates. No publicthe improvement will cost not far from twice spirited person who has considered the subject the \$9,000,000 voted by the people, but that is with care can dispute the evident fact that the

> of the telephone are entitled to reasonable If Aguinaldo wants to stop fighting there is

nothing he need do but stop. .

The example set by Magistrate Pool in aboltion. It seems inevitable that the work should shing Bible-kissing is one worth following in all the courts. It is a dangerous and filthy practhing substantial out of the investment already | tice, and no man tells the truth or avoids lying

We are constantly meeting in "The London Spectator" expressions of the friendliest feeling dollar's with er sugar, en, Marse Bill, ef hit don't toward the United States, but the prettiest of them all has just been published in the form of a comment on a letter to the editor from an American. Our countryman, who wrote from kind-hearted person where wearers of the uni- Oxford in regard to the recent war, seemed to form of the United States Army are not con- be surprised at the amiable attitude of England

We wonder that our correspondent, who lives we wonder that our correspondent, who hyes in England, should speak about "unaccountable magnanimity." Englishmen could not have borne to see the other half of the race builled by foreigners. Does Mr. Mills remember the Arable proverh, "My brother and I quarrel—but it is we two against the world"?

Now, if Mr. Cox really wants to know why | It has been widely reported that Richard we are shooting Filipinos, it is not difficult to Croker and his associates are "short" of Ameriinform him. If he should go out to Manila and can Tobacco stock, which had a sensational adbe in favor of letting a private company do the ask General Otis or any of the comrades of the vance last week. So far no notice has been dead American boys who were killed there, he posted in the Democratic Club forbidding all would be likely to receive the information with loyal Tammany men to use tobacco in any form. Some one might suggest this to Mr. Croker as

> The writer of Aguinaldo's manifestoes ought to come here and set up as a novelist.

If the Governor is going to investigate the

A Chicago church has adopted an electrical diers, whether at home, in Cuba or in the Phil- system of taking up collections. At a certain There may be some raising of the contentippines, have a limbit of maintaining their positivities in the service the preacher touches the to any of the bands with the prospect that it is not the province of the Gov- tions and repelling attacks. Perhaps Mr. Cox button, and the parishioner sometimes falls to do the rest, no circulating and observant deacon being at hand to take note of his tribute. Litvana, with assurance that it could control its talk is futile. If it be proper for a Government the United States who feels that way, though the baskets run on wires past each pew in the followers. We have seen such governments in to carry messages by small, it is equally proper it must be admitted that some anti-expansion. tabernacle, the collections converging to a cenall the Central American region for many years. for it to transmit them by tolegraph. We fancy late in and out of Congress sometimes talk as trait treasury under the immediate eye of the officiating divine. It is thus made certain that no furtive percentages are abstracted by any thrifty collector while the box is going round. It is not surmised that the loss from this cause has erewhile been considerable, still it is evident that the theory of the new process is that it is best to be on the safe side. There are as yet no signs of its general adoption in Chicago But the strongest consideration in the case have a Gailing gun along with him. Mr. Cox's ing. If it shows an increase in the church revechurches, but the single experiment is interestout the island of Cuba, could be established or more prompt construction of the line. The an- men who carried inferior weapons. They went elsewhere; if a diminution the plant will proba-

maintained, even if the people were left to swer to that question is the proper answer to across the North Carolina mountains and bly be taken out some time before or after the

#### PERSONAL.

Archbishop Maclagan, of York (England), entered the Madras Division of the Indian Army in 1847 as a lieutenant. He studied the native language, became an interpreter and retired on a pension, which he still draws.

A literary and scientific club of women is to be organized in Milan in honor of Maria Gaetana Agnest, the centenary of whose death will occur in August. At an early age she was credited with speaking Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French. German and Spanish; at ninetees she published a philosophical treatise, and then devoted herself to sciences, mathematics being her favorite study She stated that algebra and geometry were the only regions of thought in which peace reigned supreme. Pope Benedict XIV appointed her professor of mathematics at the University of Bologna, and she died at the good old age of eighty-one.

At a dinner in Indianapolis the other day, ex-President Harrison told this story: "Judge Martindale has recalled the time when was the very youngest and very smallest elder, which reminds me of an occurrence in Washington when a number of very anomalous bills for public improvements were introduced, containing provisions similar to those to which Judge Martindale has referred in the Indianapolis Postoffice bill. lecided to veto some of them. I remember that there was a New-York Representative who had interest in an appropriation of \$250,000 for a public building on the Hudson. A friend learned from him that it had been vetoed, 'See the President, aggested his friend. The Representative responded that that was his intention, and next day went to the White House, where he was informed by the secretary that the President could not be seen. "Good Lord" exclaimed the Representative, 'has he got so small as that?"

The chair of ancient history which is to be founded in the University of Edinburgh through the generosity of the late Sir William Fraser, the listinguished archæologist, will place the university a unique position among British universities, inismuch as it will be able to boast now of having our chairs of history, the other three being those f constitutional history, church history and mod-Dr. Creed Thomas, of Richmond, Va., who died

the other day, was a schoolmate of Edgar Allan Poe. "The Atlanta Constitution" says that the Rev.

'Sam" Small, the Evangelist, who is chaplain of a regiment of engineers, has been put "in general charge of public instruction of Santa Clara Pro-vince. He will be responsible for the direction of e reorganization of the entire public school system of this province, which has a population of 200,000 people, and is one of the richest provinces on 'he island.' How "Sam" will astonish them when he gets a-going:

Bishop Huntington (Episcopal), of Syracuse, has vetoed the proposed celebration of the completion of the thirtieth year of his episcopal service, on the ground that the money and time are needed for church work.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Austin Statesman" says: "The resolution of Representative Bridges, to the effect that the cople of Texas are unalterably opposed to a dibilon of the Sinte, has the support and indorsement of every patriotic citizen of the Lone Star State. No State with the traditions and history of Texas can ever afford to divide its territory nd its people. If it could stand together and fight the Mexicans from its southern boundary and the Indians from its northwestern line, it can stand together and enjoy the fruits of those years of

"I'm sorry for our President," said the French official. "He has an ordeal before him, in which he will not get half the sympathy he descrives. He owes it to the public to have some pictures taken."

"That is simple enough."
"It seems so. But think of a man in his position heing told to look pleasant!"—(Washington Star.

Anton Hessel is a saloonkeeper of Eau Claire, Wis., who is in the habit of attending all funerals, person in Eau Claire. The funeral of an old restdent, who was a patient in the Montgomery Liquor

saloonkeepers or bartenders allowed. R. C. BURGAR! Hessel has made the letter public, and it has

Written examinations frequently bring to light curious notions. It is related that a recent school examination paper conveyed the information that John Bright was chiefly distinguished for a discusse, usually fatal, which he had discovered and that Richard Wasner was the inventor of a siseping-car. Authology in another school was described as "he study of insects," and for pedagogy these definitions were submitted by various pupils; "The science of religion," The study of the feet," and "Learned pomposity." Can it be that the author of the last definition was an accomplished satirist?—(Youth's Companion.

ter. Her faculty of impersonation, her individual force, and her incisive method were again exemplified, but these have long been known, and it did not require a Magda to prove them. Mrs. Fiske has the co-operation of a well-selected company in When the Relief Committee was organized rewhich the more prominent players are Tyrone Power, John Craig, Frederic de Belleville, Sydney Cowell and Gertrude Norman. She was many eently in Atlanta an old negro sent the following letter to a man who had formerly employed him: 'Marse Bill: Deer Fren: I is tol' dat dey gwine 'roun' stribiltin' goods ter de po'. Marse Bill, you well knows dat I de po'es' nigger dis side er Freedom. So fur, so good. Now, I wants you ter use times recalled, and she had good reason to feel that this public will accept her dramatic efforts in whatever she may be pleased to choose, One of the great beauties of her embodiment is its fine you 'fluence ter git me some what dey striblitin'. I wants one bar'l er self-risin' flour; two hams, en discrimination of manner toward the different faside er meat; one bar'l er pearl grits (git de right bran', Marse Bill'); two gallons er maple surrup; one sack er salt, six peun's er coffee; a licker, so's de of man kin git his dram!"

The Bubbles of Life.—The late Irving Browne, so well remembered in Troy as lawyer and wit, was not found in king when he essayed "the bullding of the lefty rhyme." In 1888 he contributed to "The Fair Journal." a little paper published nightly for two weeks as the official organ of the Beth Emeth fair. In Albany these unassuming but charming lines, which are not generally known to his admirers. They are entitled "The Bubbles of Life";

A noy and girl upon the yellow beach
Blew shining bubbles in the summer air,
And as they floated off they named them, each
Choosing what seemed to him or her most fair,
"I name mine 'Wealth,' exclaimed the careless

"I mime mime 'Weaith,' exclaimed the careless boy;
"So may I never have to count the cost, But ships and houses own, as now a toy,"
But Wealth was driven far out to sea and lost.
"I name mime 'Beauty," said the pretty girl;
"So women all shall ency my foir face.
And men shall kneel and beg me for a curl,"
But Beauty vewished quickly into space.
"I name this 'Fame,'" essayed the boy again;
"So may I hear my praises every hour As orator or saidler suns by men.
But Fame was wrecked against the beacon tower.

"This is 'Long Life,' " returned the little maid;
"So may I happy be for many a year,
Nor be till late of ugly death afraid."
But Long Life broke within a graveyard near.
At last twin globules they together blew,
And named them "Love," as slow they rose on

Here are some unique names of postoffices that appear in "The United States Postal Guida": Mud, Twin Sisters, Texas, Mule, Oregon

Yellowjacket, Idaho. Loyalsock, Option, Pennsylvania. Wax, Iowa. Pebble, Sawdust, Florida. Seven Guns, Quality, Kentucky. Virtue, Tennessee. Wit, North Carolina.

Zero, Mississippi. Love, Colorado Oats, South Carolina. Pluck, Virginia

Missouri. Sassafras, Maryland, Pions, Ohio. Rolling Stone, Minnesota. Peppertown, Indiana

Sodom, New-Mexico.

Mrs. Dawdler—This butter, Jane, that you berrowed from Mrs. Creamer tastes wonderfully like the butter we paid her for what we borrowed before. I declare I believe it's the very same, and that she saved it for the very purpose of lending to us at our next borrowing.

Jane—I shouldn't wonder a bit. What meanness: And to such regular patrons as we are!—(Boston Transcript.

Pure Air, Rockycomfert, Peculiar, Lick-Skillet,

## THE DRAMA.

MRS. FISKE AS MAGDA Mrs. Fiske, whose return is welcome, and whose presence gives pleasure to many persons, made her

re-entrance last night, at the Fifth Avenue Thestre, presenting Mr. Sudermann's troublesome and profoundly disagreeable character of Magda, and she was received with cordial acclaim by a numerous audience. Mrs. Fiske is one of the most intellectual women upon our stage, and her dignity of mind, strength of character, and inflexible stabilty of worthy purpose make her an object of unusual interest, and have gained for her the respect and admiration of all persons who wish for the prosperity of a respectable, useful, and influential stage. To some of her admirers, no doubt, her ice of the play of "Magda," with which to signalize her return to this capital, will seem wise and right. The Sudermann style of drama has its adherents, and undoubtedly this play provides opportunity for effective acting, and especially for the manifestation of that morbid, self-torturing, spleaetic temperament which finds its best denotement in the intense, half-repressed and half-spasmodie manner which came in with Clara Morris, whish received a new impulse from Mme. Dusé, and which Mrs. Fiske has thought it desirable to adopt. Other admirers were content with Mrs. Fiske's original manner, and they are likely to view her selection of "Magda" with some regret. She played the part exceedingly well, but it is dimcult to understand why an actress who can be charming in better things should condescend to such a character. In a perfectly elemental state of society the dec-

laration that children ought to honor their parents, and that parents ought not to treat their children with tyrannical and exasperating severity, might possess a valuable significance; in the existing state of society it is a vapid truism; yet that truism to the sum and substance of Mr. Sudermann's play. The observer is appraised that Magda, fretting under the harsh restraint of a dictatorial father has left her home, and has become an actress; that she has been seduced and betrayed; that she has borne an illegitimate child; that she has sur mounted various difficulties and sorrows; and that she returns to her father's house, to resume her place in his family, to find that her betrayer is the respected friend of her family, and, unwitting--albeit in the display of pig-headed perversity and with a brazen and impudent avowal of vice,to throw her aged sire into an apoplexy and thus to cause his death. No woman has appeared in recent fiction who affords a better example than can be found in Magda of almost every repulsive attribute of the female character. She is vain stilly, perverse, obstinate, self-willed, unchaste, ugly in temper, and absolutely selfish. Such a person might be serviceable as an incident in a drama, but as the total subject of a drama she is out of all proportion and she becomes neither more per less than a deadly bore. Persons who are learned in the Sudermann and Ibsen literature have intimated that the true significance of such plays as "Magda" can only be appreciated by those who are acquainted with the actual state of society in the bucolic region of Scandinavia; and possibly that is true. Mr. Sudermann may have drawn "Magda" frightful example, or he may have intended case, to a healthful taste, she is obnoxious and superfluous. It ought not to be necessary,-and it is not,-for the stage to advise young women that they must not regulate the conduct of their lives by vanity and the love of admiration, that they must not run away from home, and produce children without having been married, and that they must not, by even a false avowal of wanton propen sities, cause their paternal ancestors to explode with fury. There are two classes of people who make life ntolerable-the Regulators and The Regulators think they know what is best for their neighbors, and are always Meddling with the affairs of others. The Inculcators are freighted with Moral Lessons, and are never weary of the process of instillation. Mr. Sudermann appears to be an Inculcator. He has ascertained that there are domestic troubles, and of these he makes pictures. There is no end to the weariness of that theme. English dramatists have lately taken to it, and, as J. Bull is seldom light in his touch, the chances are more than commonly favorable for a long theatrical portraiture of foul domestic "ruotion" and putrid small beer. When Charles Dickens was leaving singland, for the United States of America, some local satirist inquired whether it not possible for him to find a sufficient supply of disagreeable people in the Seven Dials. When the cares and trials and perplexities of ordinary life are considered, it may well be asked whether t is necessary for the public to repair to the theatre, to see such vapid, morbid, and repellent women as Magda-and to pay for the privilege. Mrs. Fiske has done all that can be done with Mr. Sudermann's wearisome type of fever and flurry, Illbalanced mentality and disordered nerves. In the one blithe passage of the play,-the coming of Magda to her old home,-the winning sweetness and the lovely humor of the actress irradiate the scene, like a sudden burst of sunshine. Ne one could be more charming than Mrs. Fiske, in mo-

terlocutors,-a discrimination revealing keen perception of character, great knowledge of the world. ception of character, great knowledge of the words and a most acute perception of the effect of experience upon individuality. Almost the only defect—if not, indeed, the only one—was a rapidly of enunciation which overshooting its mark produced an occasional effect of incoherence. Nature may be too matural, On the other hand, the speech may be too natural. On the other hand, the speech about the development of a woman's nature, under the stress of sin and suffering, -meretriclass though it is, and full of falsehood and dummery,was beautiful with passionate eloquence and ergi-tal clarity. If anything could redeem this character it would be such acting as that of Mrs. Fisks, and it ought to be said that her audience followed by performance with almost breathless interest, and vinced the deepest sympathy with her portred of revolt against commonplace life, and especial with her humorous strokes of satire upon the average stupidity. Most persons, perhaps, find the world dull, and are glad of anything that relieves its monotony.

ments of happy buoyancy and playful exhliaration.

She was exceedingly effective likewise, in the ex-

pression of bitter scorn of the betrayer of Magda

in her atterance of satisfical mockets of him, and in her assumption of exalish triumph when repelling his belated advances. Every opportunity of this kind was fully improved, and no doubt the

prevision of the actress, as to what she could give of personal utterance in these situations, was a

controlling influence in her selection of the charac-

#### THE OLD DUMAS REVIVAL "THE KINGS MUSKETEER

Fifty years ago next November Lester Wallacks brilliant play of "The Three Guardsmen." based on Alexandre Dumas's fascinating and famous novel. was brought forward in this city, at the Bewell Theatre, where it met with great success, and that was the beginning of this subject on the American stage. The drama has had its times of slumber, but, practically, it has been with us for half a century, and it is perfectly well known. Various combands have been laid upon it, and various combangs have placed in its chief character; but, while dians have olazed in its chief character; but, while Lester Wallack lived, no actor eclipsed him a D'Artagnan, and it is not likely that any actor d our time will darken the memory of that glitteriss performance. It is wise, however, for the younger comedians to undertake the part, and it is a good thing for the stage that this old subject has been revived. Everybody that ever read the Dumbs novel must have been delighted with its felicity of invention, its profusion of incident, its bold per trayal of diversified and contrasted character, is tabled. delicious exaggeration, its astonishing web of my tery, and the glamour of its romantic spirit. Every play that has been made upon it has caught some portion of the charm of the original story. The new piece by denry Hamilton, which was produced last night at the Knickerbooker Theatre. and in which the favorite player, Mr. E. H. Sothern, made his re-entrance, is chieny notable for the introduction of new material, in the shape of a special sweetheart for D'Artagnan, but in other respects it follows very much the usual course. The tirst act is devoted to the interrupted duel and to the enlistment of D'Artagnan among the musket eers. The second act culminates with D Artagnan's discomfiture of the Queen's enemies, by his vindicatton of her honor, in a perilous emergency, most skilfully contrived. The third act includes the dis-